

# THE WEEKLY CLARION.

VOLUME XXIX.

JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI. THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 20, 1866.

NUMBER 43.

## THE WEEKLY CLARION.

BY HAMILTON, POWER & CO.

J. J. SHANNON,  
J. F. JONES,  
J. S. HAMILTON,  
J. L. POWELL.

Official Journal of the City and State.

Official Journal for the Publication of the  
Laws of the United States.

JACKSON, MISS.

**TERMS:**  
Rates of subscription: Daily, per annum in ad-  
vance \$10.00; half yearly \$5.00; quarterly \$2.50.  
Weekly, per annum \$4.00; half yearly \$2.00.  
Four persons sending in a club for five subscribers  
to daily or weekly, paid in advance, will receive an  
extra copy of the paper for the time paid for.

**DAILY RATES OF ADVERTISING.**

	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th
One Square	\$10	\$8	\$6	\$5	\$4	\$3	\$2	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1
Two Squares	\$15	\$12	\$9	\$7	\$5	\$4	\$3	\$2	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1
Three Squares	\$20	\$16	\$12	\$9	\$7	\$5	\$4	\$3	\$2	\$1	\$1	\$1
Four Squares	\$25	\$20	\$15	\$12	\$9	\$7	\$5	\$4	\$3	\$2	\$1	\$1
Five Squares	\$30	\$24	\$18	\$15	\$12	\$9	\$7	\$5	\$4	\$3	\$2	\$1
One Column	\$100	\$80	\$60	\$48	\$36	\$24	\$18	\$12	\$9	\$6	\$4	\$3

All advertisements over five squares and less than  
one column will be charged in the same proportion  
as the above rates.

Business cards of less than five lines will be class-  
ified and published at a rate of \$10.00 per line, and for one  
year for \$20.00. For less than six months they will  
be charged at the rate of five dollars per month. All  
business cards and advertisements for three months  
and less time must be paid for in advance.

**WEEKLY RATES OF ADVERTISING.**

	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th
One Square	\$10	\$8	\$6	\$5	\$4	\$3	\$2	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1
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One Column	\$100	\$80	\$60	\$48	\$36	\$24	\$18	\$12	\$9	\$6	\$4	\$3

Transient advertisements, first insertion, \$1.00;  
each subsequent insertion, 75 cents per square.

All business notices of advertisements to be  
charged twenty cents per line. If more than one  
square ten cents per line, each insertion.

Legal notices will be charged in all cases as trans-  
ient advertisements.

No proof of publication made till the advertise-  
ment is paid for.

All transient advertisements must be paid for in  
advance.

All bills with regular advertisers shall be ren-  
dered monthly.

**PROCLAMATION:**

I, BENJ. G. HUMPHREYS, Governor of  
the State of Mississippi, by virtue of the  
authority vested in me by the Constitution  
and laws of said State, do issue this, my  
Proclamation, conveying the Legislature of  
the State of Mississippi, at the Capitol, in the  
city of Jackson, on Monday the 15th day of  
October, A. D. 1866, at the hour of 12  
o'clock, M.

In testimony whereof, I have  
hereunto set my hand, and caused  
the Great Seal of the State of Missis-  
sippi to be affixed to this Executive  
Order, in the city of Jackson, this  
15th day of August, A. D. 1866.

BENJ. G. HUMPHREYS,  
By the Governor,  
C. A. BLOOMER, Sec'y of State, attested.

**City Health Officer.**

MAYOR'S OFFICE, JACKSON, MISS.,  
September 18th, 1866.

No cases of cholera in town whatever.

By order,  
Geo. A. Smythe, City Clerk.

**Cincinnati and the President.**

The city authorities of Cincinnati,  
with a meanness truly contemptible,  
refused to award the courtesies due  
the Chief Magistrate of the Republic,  
to the President on his late visit to  
that city. This disreputable conduct  
of their officials will in no wise affect  
President Johnson, but it may injure  
the business of that city. It will be  
used to divert Southern trade to Lou-  
isville and St. Louis, and will be re-  
membered by Southern merchants, to  
the prejudice of Cincinnati. The  
Louisville Journal in commenting on  
it says:

The citizens appear to have been  
conscious of the disreputable conduct  
of their officials, and to have made up  
for the intended and scurvy slight to  
the National Executive as far as pos-  
sible by giving him a warm and gen-  
erous welcome. Hence, the public  
should carefully distinguish between  
the course of the surly political mal-  
contents of Cincinnati and her noble  
and patriotic citizens. The address of  
welcome to the President delivered by  
Hon. W. S. Grovesbeck was admirable  
in tone and temper, and we doubt not  
truly reflected the opinions of the most  
respectable and enlightened citizens,  
not only of Cincinnati, but of Ohio.

**ANOTHER CIVIL WAR.**—The Phila-  
delphia Age thinks that it is now abun-  
dantly and painfully apparent that the  
Radical leaders are bidding for another  
civil war. They fear peace. Union,  
harmony, and concord are not congeni-  
al with their dark and guilty purposes.  
Like the foul birds that live upon the  
refuse cast on the sea-shore, they must  
have storms and tempest to gratify  
their appetites.

**JOHN HENDERSON.**—John Henderson,  
the only member of the Convention of  
1864, who died on the 14th inst. at  
Pass Christian, from wounds received  
July 30th during the riot.

long suffering his Radi-  
cal often sent for, en-  
Before dying he  
of making  
attention  
he had

State Publishing House.

The Holly Springs Reporter has  
some very sensible editorials urging  
the propriety of establishing a State  
Publishing House. We agree in the  
main with the suggestions of our con-  
temporary, and we should like very  
much to see in operation such an es-  
tablishment as the one proposed.

Whether located at Holly Springs,  
Grenada, Oxford, Columbus, Meridian,  
Jackson, Vicksburg, Natchez, or any  
other point in Mississippi, is immate-  
rial. Under proper management, at  
either point, it would not only prove  
creditable, but eventually profitable to  
the State.

We cannot see, however, that our  
State has the ability, just now, to en-  
ter in such an enterprise, however  
laudable and praiseworthy it may be.  
An outlay of two hundred and fifty  
thousand dollars, or any sum approxi-  
mating that amount, cannot now be  
spared for such a purpose. Our State,  
it must be admitted, is in a very im-  
poverished condition. It will take  
years to recuperate. It will require  
great patience, and the exercise of all  
our energies before we can regain any-  
thing like our former prosperity. It  
will require heavy taxes for years to  
rebuild our public institutions, to de-  
fray the ordinary expenses of govern-  
ment, and to meet all the financial de-  
mands which a Radical Congress, by  
Frederick's Bureau, and other iniqui-  
tous measures, may require at our  
hands. We cannot, therefore, as a  
State, afford, for years to come, to in-  
dulge in luxuries or experiments. We  
have sacred obligations to discharge  
to the living and the dead. We have  
at least ten thousand widows and or-  
phans in Mississippi who need bread,  
and to whom the paltry sum of sixty  
thousand dollars now in the Treasury,  
will afford scarcely a month's relief. Yet,  
considering the ability of the people,  
it was deemed by our Legislature, a  
fair and liberal appropriation. There  
is want and destitution within our  
borders that cries loudly for help. The  
homes of thousands of our fallen  
braves have become the dreary abodes  
of hunger, dependent for relief upon  
the cold and uncertain charities of the  
public. If our State has a quarter of  
a million to invest, let it be applied in  
this direction, and let the project of a  
State Publishing House be postponed  
until we are better able to inaugurate  
and sustain it.

The proposition of the Reporter, al-  
though it may not be practicable to  
carry into effect at present, as a State  
affair, is at least very suggestive, and  
we hope may induce some of our pub-  
lic spirited capitalists to invest in such  
an enterprise. Let books of subscrip-  
tion be opened, a charter of incorpora-  
tion be applied for, and let us com-  
mence the good work of encouraging  
and building up a home literature  
from our own presses. We never will  
be a truly independent people until we  
apply ourselves more industriously to  
the development of all our varied and  
abundant resources in the department  
of literature, as well as in agricultural  
and mechanical pursuits. We must  
learn to rely upon ourselves, and we  
must learn and exercise the duty of  
sustaining home enterprises of every  
sort. Let us abandon the suicidal  
policy of sending North for all that we  
wear, all that we eat, and for all that  
we read. Let us cease taxing ourselves  
to support the factories and publishing  
houses of Old England and New Eng-  
land, and wherever we can spend a  
dollar at home let it be retained here.  
All branches of the mechanic arts in  
our State are crippled and discouraged  
by an indisposition on the part of the  
public to sustain them. In times not  
long ago we have known merchants to  
send out of the State for cotton cloth,  
when a better article of home produc-  
tion, could be purchased at lower fig-  
ures. And we fear the experience of  
the past four years has had but little  
tendency to induce reform in this par-  
ticular. As publishers, we and all  
other conductors of the press in Mis-  
sissippi, have a special cause to com-  
plain of the evils and injustice of such  
a policy. Because, forsooth, we may  
not have the facilities to do work as  
cheap or as neat as establishments in  
New York and Boston, the pamphlets,  
the catalogues, the circulars, the bill-  
boards and the cards of many of our  
merchants and business men must  
be sent to those and other  
places in return for which  
we, of course, to

educate our children, and to receive  
at their counters the little money we  
possess. This is reciprocity with a  
vengeance.

We have now before us a copy of  
the proceedings of the last session of  
the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of  
Mississippi, held in this city in Janu-  
ary last, which we are informed, was  
printed in New York! when the same  
job could have been executed in at  
least half a dozen offices in Mississippi,  
equally as well and nearly as cheap.  
We do not accuse the Grand Secretary  
of any particular preference for New  
York printing; for all we know, he  
may have been instructed to have the  
job done in that or some other North-  
ern city, although we fail to find in  
the Chapter proceedings any resolution  
or intimation upon that subject. In  
like manner, we have reason to believe  
that the proceedings of the last session  
of the Grand Lodge, together with the  
Uniform Constitution and By-Laws,  
and perhaps other matters, are being  
printed out of the State.

We shall refer to this subject again.  
In the meantime we invite the press  
of the State to be vigilant and bring  
to notice such direct slanders not only  
at our own interests, but at the general  
prosperity of the State. Until there  
is a little more enlightened liberality  
displayed in the support of printing  
establishments already in existence,  
we fear the Legislature nor the public  
mind will be prepared to comprehend  
the advantages of a State Publishing  
House.

**Fred's Mulatto Convention.**

Of all the congregations of fanatics  
that ever convened upon the face of  
the earth, we suppose that which Fred  
Douglass lately engineered at Phila-  
delphia was the most complete type.  
There was the near-sighted, drunken,  
slave driver, Jack Hamilton, the brav-  
ing, quarrelsome, blasphemous, jack-  
legged preacher Brownlow; the hypo-  
critical, broad and butter Stedman,  
and to whom the paltry sum of sixty  
thousand dollars now in the Treasury,  
will afford scarcely a month's relief. Yet,  
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## BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE CLARION.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 12.—John T. Hoff-  
man, Democrat, present mayor of New York,  
is nominated for Governor; Robert H.  
Pray, Conservative Republican, for Lieu-  
tenant Governor.

The platform adopted by the Conserva-  
tive Convention, endorsed the Philadelphia  
Convention of August 14th, and declares the  
Southern States to be in the Union and en-  
titled to representation in Congress. It affirms  
that centralization of power, both in Wash-  
ington and New York State, is fatal to the  
harmony of our political system, and de-  
nounces Congressional legislation.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—Surveying op-  
erations are to be commenced in Ontario,  
and the monument erected, in 1858 by the Mexi-  
can Boundary Commission at the confluence  
of Gila and Salt Rivers will be the initial  
point of survey. From this point there will  
be established a base and meridian line  
west.

Commissioner Rollins, of the Internal  
Revenue Department, has received a dis-  
patch from Jersey City, saying that distil-  
leries everywhere in that section, are in op-  
eration, and not conforming to law. Distil-  
leries will be stopped if provisions of the  
law are not complied with.

New York, Sept. 12.—The litigation in-  
stituted between Gen. Santa Anna and his  
alleged agent has been discontinued, an  
equitable settlement having been arranged  
on both sides.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 12.—Gen. Grant visit-  
ed Woods' Theatre last night, where he was  
enthusiastically received, during the per-  
formance a crowd, among whom were many  
soldiers, paraded before the theatre.

Egleston, member of Congress, requested  
the manager to go and inform Gen. Grant  
that the crowd wished to see him. Grant  
replied, "I cannot, and will not see them.  
Tell the commander of the soldiers to come  
and see me." Baker, the commander, with  
some others, marched into the theatre, to  
the private box of Gen. Grant. Giving Bak-  
er time to make his wishes known, he ap-  
proached Baker and said: "Sir, I am no  
politician. The President is my comman-  
der-in-chief. I consider this demonstration  
in opposition to the President of the United  
States, Andrew Johnson. You will take  
your men away. I am greatly annoyed at  
this demonstration. I will be glad to see  
you to-morrow, when the President arrives."

The crowd finally dispersed, cheering  
Grant as the next President of the United  
States.

The French steamer *Perce*, brought  
\$1,000,000 in gold.

The steamer *C. W. Lord* has arrived from  
Wilmington.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 11.—The Sultan  
of Turkey, impressed with the importance  
of being in diplomatic connection with the  
United States, has decided to establish an  
Embassy at the American Capital; and in  
accordance with this decision, the Sublime  
Porte is about selecting an influential mem-  
ber of his government to proceed to Wash-  
ington, as Minister Resident and Plenipo-  
tentiary of Turkey.

It is reported, that in consequence of the  
successful results of recent trials of American  
small arms, by the military commissioners,  
appointed for that purpose by the Porte,  
that the Turkish army is about to be armed  
with carbines of American manufacture.  
Agents of the government are about to leave  
for the United States to contract for their  
manufacture.

BERLIN, Sept. 11.—A report is current here  
in government circles, that the King of Prussia  
has decided to place the Prince Royal of  
Prussia over the late kingdom of Hanover,  
as Viceroy, and that His Highness will  
soon take up his residence at the Palace, in  
the city of Hanover.

VIENNA, Sept. 11.—A decree has been in-  
sued, by the Emperor, ordering the whole  
Austrian army to be placed upon a peace  
footing.

John Henderson, Jr., member of Conven-  
tion of 1864, died this morning from wounds  
received July 30.

The cable dispatches were delayed last  
night by the interference of a storm with  
Newfoundland.

PARIS, Sept. 12.—The Emperor has sent a  
special mission to Mexico to confer with  
Maximilian.

BERLIN, Sept. 12.—The *Allgemeine Zeitung*  
today says the re-opening of the Eastern  
question by Russia cannot be for pacific pur-  
poses.

BOSTON, Sept. 13.—At the convention to-  
day, Ben. Butler was president, and Gov.  
Bullock and the whole ticket was nominated  
for re-election by acclamation.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—The President  
arrived at Pittsburgh at 6 P. M. He will reach  
this city at 5 P. M. Saturday.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—Carl Noetz, the  
Prussian fugitive has confessed his guilt, and  
agreed to return to Prussia.

Gen. H. Briggs, departing today for the  
Savannah Bank, had to last in \$50,000.

Arrived—steamer *Gallied* from Mobile.  
A Toronto dispatch says that the Canadian  
papers urge that the United States  
Government is responsible for the Fenian  
troubles, and demand that England shall de-  
clare war if the Fenians are not suppressed.

CHICAGO, Sept. 13.—Shareholders' con-  
vention of the National Bank of the Northwest  
has passed resolutions disapproving their  
superior amendment, offered in Congress,  
requiring National Banks to redeem their cur-  
rency in New York, Philadelphia or Boston;  
also to co-operate with parties East to have  
Judge Nelson's decision, regarding taxation  
of National banks, reversed.

A Rio Janeiro correspondent of the 8th  
inst. says that the allies are still in a morose,  
under the influence of the enemy, unable to

advance or withdraw.

Small pox has broken out in a malignant  
form among the allied soldiers.

It is reported that the Paraguayans were  
advancing upon the allied camp at Cayast.  
The Paraguayans have been reinforced by  
one thousand men.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 14.—Advices from  
Monroe on Ouachita river, of the 6th, com-  
plain that the freedmen who were summoned  
with whites to work on roads, come armed,  
and without altogether refusing, were so  
threatening and intolerably negligent as to  
show that they thought themselves above  
obeying the laws which govern whites; also  
complain that they are in the habit of shoot-  
ing at and around the houses of citizens, but  
not doing any harm particularly.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—Secretary Mc-  
Callough has directed the Commissioner of  
Internal Revenue to give special attention  
to a revision of the tariff, and report bill for  
the consideration of Congress. It is pro-  
posed to make this branch of the revenue  
system more simple and effective.

The Commissioner is instructed to con-  
sider a large revenue necessary for the ex-  
igencies of the Government, and also to pre-  
pare such modification of Government tariff  
as will tend to the better adjustment and  
equalization of foreign imports.

With the internal taxes on home prod-  
ucts, Secretary McCullough suggests a re-  
duction of taxation upon raw materials, and  
the machinery of home productions.

JOHNSTOWN, PENN., Sept. 14.—The bridge  
at this place broke down this morning  
with a crowd of pedestrians who had  
accumulated to see the President. They  
fell through to the depth of seventy feet.  
Twenty-five are said to be killed, and forty  
wounded.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 14.—There were riotous  
demonstrations at the Presidential recep-  
tion last night. The party left here this  
morning. Secretary Seward was too  
unwell to accompany them, but will  
leave on the next train,